

For the Tribune.

TO MY CHILD, L. S. C.
There art gone, and we mourn o'er thy grave—
Over the joys that we hurried with thee;
Yet with hope we look up to the sky,
And faidy thin image we see.
I see thee no more at thy play,
Nor feel thy warm heart at my breast;
But I know thou art above, and I pray
To meet thee in realms of the blest.
Mid the ills of mortality's span,
I will think of my first-born above;
And the memory must bring me a pang,
Our spirits shall mingle in love.
T was better to part with thee here,
The beautiful face—thy warm heart;
Thy panting, thy womanly ways,
Had bound thee too strong to part.
But our God who hath given, will take;
And His wisdom is always the best.
Too fair for this earth, and our love,
He hath taken them home to His rest.
E as seraph, then ministered good,
To those thou didst love on the earth,
On come! guard the spirit of her!
Who gave thy mortality birth.

May 14th, 1842.

From Blackwood for May.

CIRCASSIA.

CIRCASSIA may be best described as one vast mountain of nearly 700 miles long, and 100 broad, with its back to the Caspian, and its front to the Euxine. This position nearly determines the character of its climate, intolerably hot in the valleys in summer, and intolerably cold on the mountain-tops in winter; yet exhibiting almost tropical luxuriance in the more sheltered parts, and displaying in all seasons that richness and vastness of land-cape which belongs to Alpine countries. This position probably determines, too, the character of the people. The inhabitants of hill countries have always had a bolder individual temperament than those of the plains, though they have nearly always been ultimately subdued by the people of the plains; evidently on the principle, that united force is sure to conquer in the end, while the disunion of mountain tribes always makes them a prey in succession. Where they have the good sense to make common cause, the result has been of another order; and the Swiss have often made their invaders rue the hour when they trod the rough soil of the Helvetian.

Circassia, from time to time, has greatly varied its nominal boundaries; but its real are defined by nature. Its exact northern limit is now the steppes along the river Kuban; Georgia closes it on the south; Daghestan, a region as rude as itself but much more sterile, marks its extent eastward, and its west coast continually borders the Black Sea. All semi-barbarians imagine themselves the original possessors of the soil, though they may not, like the Athenians, declare themselves to be *roasted* from acorns—that happy hit was reserved for the civilized. But whatever might have been the primal savages of this wild region, its possessors, at a very early period, were just as might be expected from its locality between two seas, and two fertile and populous countries, a miscellany of thieves, slaves, pirates, and plunderers. By their little oaks they performed in the Black Sea the same feats which the Scandinavians in their ships performed on the waters that wash Europe. The reign of robbery lasted until they came in contact with a master of the trade. Rome, suffering no rival in the art of rapine, taught them the morality of which she herself was so indifferent a practitioner, and the Circassians, under a hundred various names, were all sent to school by the Roman sword. We hasten out of this classic period, which generally makes up for its classicity by its dulness, and strike down a dozen centuries without any remorse, leaving Lucullus and Mithridates to settle their claims to the merit of which had sent the greater numbers of the mountaineer chiefs to Elysium, and caring no more for the exploits of that rather overrated person, Pompey, than for the pacific spirit of the Czar Nicholas himself.

The modern history of the Circassians begins with the descent of the Turks upon the tottering strength of the Greek empire. The Turk drove the Greek before him as the hound drives the deer, and with nearly the same result. The Greek was unfortunate if he escaped being eaten up on the spot, and, if he did so, it was only to be devoured at leisure. But the business of the Turkoman was not to waste his time in shirking hardy savages to the necessity of dying with swords in their hands; he had a more attractive game in robbing the easily-robbed Greeks, and a hard-case more congenial to his taste in the shades of the olive groves and vineyards of Ionia, or the cool and lovely shores of the sea of Marmora and the Mediterranean. Not taking the trouble to fight the mountaineers for the possession of rocks, he established a traffic with them for their daughters; and thus singular European slave trade has lasted nearly unbroken for four hundred years; and startling as it is, and ought to be to European feelings, it is the only slave-trade since the Deluge that has been popular with both parties. The Circassian parents rear handsome daughters for exportation, as farmers rear calves and chickens. But the daughters themselves are not merely consenting parties, they look forward to their sale as preferment, speculate upon it for years beforehand; and, in case of failure, suffer pretty much the chagrin of a candidate for the place, who finds that neither country, city, nor borough, will allow him to insinuate his claims to be purchased by the best bidder. The whole coast of the Black Sea and the neighboring countries of Georgia, and, perhaps in earlier days, Armenia, were the nursery of these satanic slaves; but their style and beauty was different. The Circassian, living in the mountains, had the general fairness of the mountain, but frequently the mould of the Tartar countenance: the Georgian, living more to the south, was more a daughter of the sun—her features were Asiatic; and the magnitude of the Georgian eye, and the richness of the Georgian form, were the theme of all the bands of Constantinope. The Circassian, however, found admirers for her snowy physiognomy; and the question of beauty still, like all the other "great questions" of the earth, remains undecided. It is to the credit of the Russian government—and it is its only title to credit in these countries—that it has disengaged this unmerciful trade wherever it could; and the Turks complain bitterly of the interposition. The Russian claim to Circassia rests upon what it calls the Turkish possession of the country, made over by the treaties which concluded the last war. But the Turks could not give what they had not got, and the consequence has been a bitter succession of skirmishes; for their operations are seldom more than shooting at each other from behind bushes and walls, but with a perpetual loss of life, and an incessant drain of Russian gold. The Turk certainly could not have left a more vexatious legacy to his enemy, nor the Russian have more experimentally felt the awkwardness of "catching a Tartar."

The Circassians were evidently independent throughout the whole long period from the fall of the Greek empire to the supremacy of the Turk. Even then, the acknowledgment was but trifling—it was the kind of acknowledgment which mountaineers, with arms in their hands, pay to a power whose severities they defy, whose exactions they refuse, but whose alliance they allow, *so far* as it is convenient. About 1774, they allowed the Turks to build two forts—Anapa and Sandjaki Kali—on their shore, but simply as depots for merchandise, and to protect the dealers from being robbed by the more lawless portion of their community. But the clans kept up their independence in the old way, by showing themselves ready to do battle for it whenever there were any symptoms of its molestation. A Turkish tax-gatherer, who vented to "raise the supplies" a league beyond the forts, was sure to be shot or flung down some precipice; and the Turks were soon so fully informed on the subject, that the attempt was made no more. Even their little show of sovereignty, they paid a handsome price. The Pasha received from his government 130,000 piastres, and all the customs of a decent 50,000 more, of which the greater part was spent on the spot. Some of the leading families were pensioners on the Pasha; and in this half-amicable, half-warlike style, the Pasha contrived to live from year to year—the

original governor of a country in which he could command nothing beyond the range of his guns—but the war of 1829, and the treaty of Adrianople which finished it, produced another state of things; and the "government of all the Russians" compelled the signature of the sultan to a "new map of Circassia," by which "the line was to be drawn from Port St. Nicolo, on the Black Sea, to follow the frontier of Georgia, thence traverse the province of Akchika, and strike the point where Akchika and Kars are reunited to the province of Georgia." The Russian government thereby was to *have all the rights possessed by the Turkish over Circassia*. The rights were but little, and we have made them less; and we cordially hope that the *final* of the contest will be, that in Russian hands they will be of an infinitesimal order. The Russians, however, are not without their *pious reasons* on the subject. As the Inquisition hanged and burned for the good of men's souls, the Russians shoot and bayonet for the good of their bodies. Their purpose is to extinguish a melancholy stain on civilization as the Circassian slave-trade. Thus have philanthropic nations moderate. Gentlemen visiting the City with a party of their Families will find such a tonic surely more agreeable than a Hotel. Shower-baths, etc.

TO LET.—A workshop with a superfluous light-rent low. Inquire of J. Locke in rear of No. 31 Ann st.

TO LET.—To a gentle Family, part of the house No. 107 Allen-st, near the Methodist Church, 25 Market street, April 1, 1842.

TO LET.—The three story House No. 29 Market street, April 1, 1842.

TO LET.—The two-story Brick House, No. 10 Market street, with rear building, suitable for a stable. April 1, 1842.

TO LET.—A Room, Bedroom, Parlor and Closet, suitable for a small family. Pay rent immediately.—Rent low. Inquire of J. Locke, in rear of 31 Ann street.

TO LET.—A handsome Dwelling, seven rooms well arranged with pantries, and good rooms. Inquire of W. H. Pinney, at 275 Broadway, April 1, 1842.

APARTMENTS to Let on the first floor, and second floor, in a fine rate-rock house, on Cherry-street, Roslyn. Possession given immediately.—Applies on the premises.

TO LET.—The handsome well-furnished three-story Dwelling House, No. 72 Diamond-street, opposite the residence of a private Gentleman, available for the residence of a Boarding House. April 1, 1842.

TO LET from the first day of next month, three rooms in the upper story of the Franklin House, 100 Nassau-street, suitable for a commercial office, or other mercantile business. Inquire of JAMES CONNER, in the building.

FOR SALE.—That very desirable plat of ground, situated at the corner of Laight and Van Cortlandt streets, fronting on St. John's Park, being 60 feet 2 inches, on Laight-street, and 85 feet on Van Cortlandt, with a rear building.

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TO LET.—The large Room on the second floor of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, 27 Crosby-street, known as the College Hall. The Room is well lighted, and has a rear building.

FOR SALE.—Reduced—REGULAR MAIL LINE OF STEAMBOATS AND BOATS, via STONINGTON and NEWPORT—Composed of the following superior Steamers running in connection with the Stonington and Providence, and Boston and Providence Railroads.

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